

Explore

Search for an object

< Sun, Moon, Planets

 Moon

Rise

5:00 pm

Best

5:56 am

Set

6:29 am

Altitude

74.19°

Direction

175.56° (S)

Apparent magnitude

-12.37

Adjusted magnitude

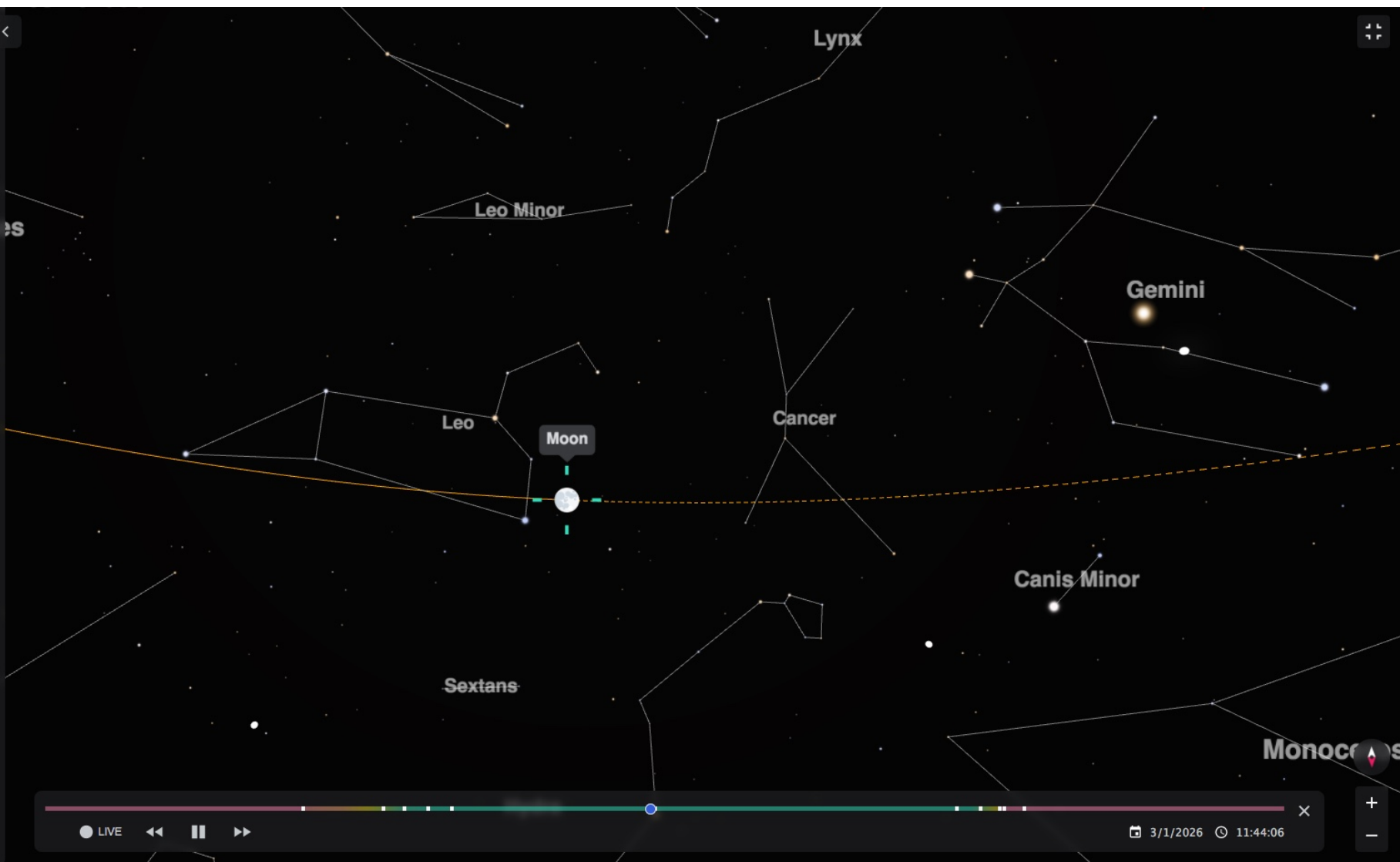
-12.36

Visibility

 Excellent



The Moon
Our Satellite



March 02, 2026: Sidereal Moon Location at Noon = δ 08°50'

Moon		What am I containing?	Instinctive emotions	Unconscious, and brought to light by the sun;	The feminine protective instincts, women, and the mother:
				Instincts; Instinctive emotions ; Instinctive response to the environment; Intuition;	Home environment; Sense of belonging; Ability to reach the public;
				Strong emotional attachments; Emotional expressions ; Emotional response to the environment;	Natural habits ; Eating patterns and preferences;
				Fluctuations; Reactions ;	Attitudes to the past; Changing moods ;
				Emotional development as a child; Needs for security;	Changing fortunes based on the cycles of the moon;
					Imagination;
				Natural house is the 4th house of home, family, and parents.	
				Home and family issues:	
		The hunt	Twin sister of Apollo, the goddess Diana	Psychological foundations ; Childhood conditioning; The ‘background’ parent;	Home-life, Family, Physical home, Roots, Childhood and Parents
				One’s sense of belonging; How one is in private;	

Later years of life.

Lion:

Sent by the goddess Hera to test Hercules. Hera, the name of Juno among the Greeks. A daughter of Neptune and Ceres.

Jūno (Hera): Daughter of Saturn and Ops; Sister of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, etc. Juno was devoured by Saturn and was restored to the world by a potion given to make Saturn throw up the stone which Saturn's wife had given him to swallow instead of Jupiter. Jupiter changed himself to a cuckoo, raised a great storm, and made the air cold, before going to Juno (his sister) shivering. Juno pitied the cuckoo, took him into her bosom and Jupiter returned to his original form to obtain his desire and made a promise to marry. The nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity: the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. Chelone, a young woman, was the only one who refused to come, and who derided the ceremony. By her marriage to Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. **Juno was frequently disturbed** by the numerous amours of her husband, and she **showed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree**. Her severity to the mistresses and illegitimate children of her husband was unparalleled. **She persecuted** Hercules and his descendants **with the most inveterate (firmly established by long continuance) fury**.

Hercules, by the will of Jupiter, was subject to the power of Eurystheus, and obliged to obey Eurystheus in every respect. Hercules refused, and Juno, to punish Hercules's disobedience, rendered Hercules so delirious that Hercules killed his own children (by Megara), supposing the children to be the offspring of Eurystheus. When Hercules recovered the use of his senses, Hercules concealed himself and retired from society for some time. Afterward, Hercules consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subservient for 12 years to the will of Eurystheus, in compliance with the commands of Jupiter; and that after Hercules had achieved the most celebrated labors, Hercules should be reckoned in the number of the gods. Eurystheus commanded Hercules to achieve a number of enterprises the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the 12 labors of Hercules.

The favors of the gods had completely armed Hercules when Hercules undertook the 12 labors. Hercules had received a coat of arms and helmet from Minerva, a sword from Mercury, a horse from Neptune, a shield from Jupiter, a bow and arrows from Apollo, and a golden cuirass and brazen buskins from Vulcan.

In the first of the Twelve Labors of Hercules, arrows were useless against the Nemean Lion's Thick Hide. So, Hercules Trapped the Lion, Choked the Lion, and cloaked himself in the Lion's skin as a protection against all future enemies.

The first labor imposed on Hercules by Eurystheus was to kill the lion of Nemæa, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. Hercules, unable to destroy the lion of Nemæa with arrows, boldly attacked him with Hercules's club, pursued the lion to its den, and after a close and sharp engagement, choked the lion to death. Hercules carried the dead beast on his shoulders to Mycenæ, and ever after clothed himself with the skin.

Eurystheus was so astonished at the sight of the beast, and of the courage of Hercules, that **Eurystheus ordered Hercules to never enter the gates of the city** when Hercules returned from the expeditions. Eurysthues even **made himself a brazen vessel, into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.**

	Warm-hearted; Affectionate; Romantic;	Self-centered; Vain; Proud; Patronizing; Egotistical;
Illumination;		Pompous; Show-off; Snobbish; Conceited;
Creative;	Generous; Loyal; Outgoing;	Temperamental; Dramatic;
Authoritative;	Enthusiastic; Dramatic;	Stubborn; Intolerant; Dogmatic;
Dramatic;	Creative; Broad-minded; Expansive;	Bossy; Bullying;
	Leader; Good organizer;	
		Proud: Adjective. 1. Feeling pleasure or satisfaction over something regarded as highly honorable or creditable to oneself. 2. Having, proceeding from, or showing a high opinion of one's own dignity, importance, or superiority. 3. Having or showing self-respect or self-esteem. 4. Highly gratifying to the feelings or self-esteem. 5. Highly honorable or creditable: <i>A proud achievement</i>. 6. Stately, majestic or magnificent: <i>proud cities</i>. 7. Of lofty dignity or distinction: <i>a proud name</i>; <i>proud nobles</i>. 8. Full of vigor and spirit: <i>a proud young stallion</i>. 9. <i>Obsolete</i>. Brave. Adverb. 10. To do one proud. a. To be a source of pride or credit to a person: <i>His conduct in such a difficult situation did him proud</i>. b. To treat someone generously or lavishly: <i>Mother really did us proud with this supper</i>.
Moon through Leo:		
Proud feelings and dramatic reactions;		[ME; late OE <i>prūd</i> arrogant ... stately, fine ... gallant ... useful ... to be of worth]
Feeling at home in the limelite;		Synonyms: 1. Contented, self-satisfied. 2. Overbearing, self-important, disdainful, imperious, presumptuous.
Instinct to give;		
Instinct to receive;		PROUD, ARROGANT, HAUGHTY imply a consciousness of, or a belief in, one's superiority in some respect.
Being loyal in affections;		
Being stubborn;		PROUD implies sensitiveness, lofty self-respect, or jealous preservation of one's dignity, station, and the like . It may refer to an affectionate admiration or a justifiable pride concerning someone else: <i>proud of his son</i> .
Being self-centered;		ARROGANT applies to insolent or overbearing behavior, arising from an exaggerated belief in one's importance : <i>arrogant rudeness</i> .
		HAUGHTY implies lofty reserve and confident, often disdainful assumption of superiority over others : <i>the haughty manner of an ill-bred debutante</i> .
		6. Noble, imposing, splendid.
		Antonyms: 1. Dissatisfied. 2. Humble. 5. Dishonorable. 6. Mean; impoverished; lowly.



Lion

Leo

Illumination;	Warm-hearted; Affectionate; Romantic;	Self-centered; Vain; Proud; Patronizing; Egotistical ;
Creative;	Generous; Loyal; Outgoing;	Pompous; Show-off; Snobbish; Conceited;
Authoritative;	Enthusiastic; Dramatic ;	Temperamental; Dramatic ;
Dramatic;	Creative; Broad-minded; Expansive;	Stubborn; Intolerant; Dogmatic;
	Leader; Good organizer;	Bossy; Bullying;

Dramatic	Adjective ¹ Of or pertaining to the drama. ² Employing the form or manner of the drama ³ Characteristic of or appropriate to the drama, especially in involving conflict or contrast; vivid; moving: <i>dramatic colors; a dramatic speech.</i> ⁴ Highly effective; striking: <i>The silence following his impassioned speech was dramatic.</i> Synonyms ¹ Theatrical. ⁴ Startling, sensational.
Drama	Noun ¹ A composition in prose or verse presenting in dialogue or pantomim a story involving conflict or contrast of character, especially one intended to be acted on the stage; a play. ² The branch of literature having such compositions as its subject; dramatic art or representation. ³ The art dealing with the writing and production of plays. ⁴ Any series of events having vivid, emotional, conflicting, or striking interest or results.
Egotism	Noun ¹ Excessive and objectionable reference to oneself in conversation or writing; self-conceit; boastfulness. ² Selfishness; ego-ism [Alternative of LL <i>idiotismus</i> common way of speaking, idiom (see IDIOTISM), with L <i>ego</i> r. <i>idio</i>-] Synonyms 1. EGOTISM, EGOISM refer to preoccupation with one’s ego or self. EGOTISM is the common word for obtrusive and excessive reference to and emphasis upon oneself and one’s own importance, in conversation and writing, often to the extent of monopolizing attention and showing disregard for others’ opinions: <i>His egotism alienated all his friends.</i> EGOISM, a less common word, is used especially in philosophy, ethics, or metaphysics, where it emphasizes the importance of self in relation to other things: <i>sufficient egoism to understand one’s central place in the universe.</i> See PRIDE. Antonym: 1. Humility, altruism.